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The new dock. In this way most of the dealers will be able to move at the stroke, instead of making many trips with a big moving van. During all this week, while the movement is in progress, however, the dealers must continue to ply their trade as usual, for in Lent the rest of the country can't go without fresh fish, even of what is going out of existence. As the Boston dealers stopped business even for a day it would paralyze the fresh fish business of the entire country.

## SPEAKS FOR THE HOSPITAL SHIP

### Canadian Fisherman Highly Commends the Idea of Craft on the Banks.

Speaking of the hospital ship proposition, the Canadian Fisherman in a recent issue commends highly the idea and says it is one which all Canadians should endorse.

Says the article: A movement for the construction and upkeep of a hospital ship for bank fishermen is being promoted in Boston and Gloucester. An auxiliary schooner of the 95-ton semi-knockabout type and fitted up as a floating hospital with competent medical men aboard is proposed, and the vessel will be kept "logging" on certain spots handy to the fleets fishing off-shore. The plan is an excellent one, and deserves the support of all Canadians interested in the Atlantic fisheries.

The vast number of Canadians fishing in American vessels render it almost imperative that support be given to this proposition from Canada. Not only that, but the hospital ship will be open to our own fishermen sick or injured, and it is only right that we encourage the idea and help in establishing the proposition of our American friends.

#### Arrivals at Pigeon Cove.

The only craft that landed at Pigeon Cove yesterday was the Nautilus which weighed 600 pounds. Schs. Annie Hamilton, Sylvester, Margaret, Maxwell and Lucie Freeman harbored there over night.

#### Fishing Fleet Movements.

Schs. Frances S. Grueby and Gladys and Nellie were at Liverpool, N. S. last Friday and cleared.

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#### Porto Rico Fish Market.

We have no material changes to report in the position of our markets, which continue only moderately interested in dry fish at about previous quotations. The Ponce market has remained firm, owing to local scarcity, while the other markets are rather dull, limiting their purchases to cover their most immediate needs. We maintain our last quotations on the "net ex wharf" basis of: Small fish, \$31; medium codfish, \$32; large fish, \$33; pollock and haddock, \$30.—Reported by S. Ramirez & Co.

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## SOME PRIME FISH FOR SPLITTING

### Several Whole Big Fares Down From Boston to Go to the Knife.

Three of the off shore crafts which lay over from yesterday morning's Boston market brought their fares down here and sold to the splitters this morning. They were schs. Fannie E. Prescott with 70,000 pounds and the Flora L. Oliver and Russell with 80,000 pounds each.

The gill netters landed 50,000 pounds yesterday, the largest lift being steamers Bryda F., Robert and Edwin, James M. Gifford and Quoddy which had from 3000 to 4000 pounds each.

#### Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. Fannie E. Prescott, via Boston, 70,000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Sch. Benj. A. Smith, via Boston.  
Sch. Flora L. Oliver, via Boston, 80,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Russell, via Boston, 80,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Little Fannie, gill netting, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Seven Brothers, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Nora B. Robinson, gill netting, 2500 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Naomi Bruce, gill netting, 200 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Venture, gill netting, 1800 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Philomena, gill netting, 700 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Swan, gill netting, 500 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Dolphin, gill netting, 2500 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Anna T., gill netting, 400 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Ethel, gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. George E. Fisher, gill netting, 1200 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Gertrude T., gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Water Witch, gill netting, 2500 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Medomak, gill netting, 1400 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. R. J. Killick, gill netting, 800 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Sawyer, gill netting, 1200 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Bryda F., gill netting, 3500 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Ibsen, gill netting, 4000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Alice, gill netting, 1600 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Quoddy, gill netting, 3200 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Eagle, gill netting, 500 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Evelyn H., gill netting, 6000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Mystery, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Rough Rider, gill netting, 800 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. James M. Gifford, gill netting, 4000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Geisha, gill netting, 100 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Robert and Edwin, gill netting, 3600 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Carrie and Mildred, gill netting, 2300 lbs. fresh fish.

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Str. Enterprise, gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Bethulia, gill netting, 3500 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Benjamin A. Smith, via Boston.

#### Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Manomet, haddocking.

Sch. Leonora Silveria, haddocking.

Sch. Edith Silveria, haddocking.

#### TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

##### Salt Fish.

Handline Georges codfish, large, \$5 per cwt.; medium, \$4; snappers, \$3.

Eastern halibut codfish, large, \$5; medium, \$4.50.

Georges halibut codfish, large, \$5.50; mediums, \$4.50.

Cusk, large, \$2.50; mediums, \$2; snappers, \$1.50.

Haddock, \$2.00.

Hake, \$2.00.

Pollock, \$1.75.

##### Fresh Fish.

Splitting prices:

Haddock, \$1.10 per cwt.

Eastern cod, large, \$2.25; medium, \$2.00; snappers, 75c.

Western cod, large, \$2.25; medium, \$1.85; snappers, 75c.

All codfish, not gilled, 10c per 100 pounds less than the above.

Hake, \$1.10.

Cusk, large, \$1.75; medium, \$1.25; snappers, 50c.

Pollock, 90c.

Fresh halibut, 8 1-2c per lb. for white, 6 1-2c for gray.

#### Will Replace Missing Buoy.

The government steamer Lady Laurier sailed early last Tuesday morning for the west coast of Nova Scotia on buoy work. The Lady Laurier has on board a buoy to replace the missing South West ledge buoy in the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, which the steamers Stanley and Montmagny, after an energetic search, covering a distance of perhaps 2,500 miles, failed to locate. The new buoy is after the pattern of the one which drifted away from the South West ledge. The marine and fisheries department will not again dispatch their ships in search of this elusive buoy until they have some definite information as to its whereabouts.

The Sheet Harbor automatic buoy, which strayed from its position two months ago and was subsequently reported far out on the sea, 250 miles south of Sable Island, was replaced almost immediately after it had broken adrift from its mooring.

#### Buys "Down East" Craft.

Capt. Joseph Cooney of Rockport, formerly owner of sch. Annie and Jennie, which was sold several weeks ago in the south, has purchased the Portland fishing sch. Mary L. Sennett, Capt. A. C. Sennett, owner, for \$3200.

The schooner registers 26 gross tons, was built at East Boothbay in 1906, and is equipped with a motor engine. Capt. Sennett, her late owner, is getting along in years, and since the loss of his other schooner, the Watanga, a few weeks since, has made up his mind to get out of the fishing business.

#### Land Sick Man.

Sch. Ethel B. Penny arrived at Yarmouth last Wednesday to land the cook, John Johnson, of Everett, Mass., who had been seized with a stroke of paralysis that morning while the vessel was on Brown's Bank. She had 10,000 pounds fresh fish.

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## WALLACE BRUCE HAS BIG FARE

### Hustling Skipper Hails For 91,000 Pounds—Market Off and Demand Light

Low prices again prevailed at T wharf Boston, this morning, although the day's receipts were not heavy, only two off shore trips of any size being in, beside a few shore fares.

The steam trawler Spray was obliged to put back to port to repair winch, having less than 3000 pounds. The steam trawler Foam had 70,000 pounds and sch. A. Piatt Andrew, 91,000 pounds and 3000 weight of halibut.

Opening wholesale quotations were \$1.50 to \$3 a hundred pounds for haddock, \$4 for large and \$2 to \$2.50 for market cod, \$3 to \$5 for hake, \$3 for pollock and \$2 for cusk.

#### Boston Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Str. Spray, 2100 haddock, 100 cod.

Sch. Delphina Cabral, 28,000 haddock, 14,000 cod, 1500 pollock.

Str. Foam, 64,000 haddock, 5000 cod.

Sch. A. Piatt Andrew, 75,000 haddock, 8000 cod 8000 cusk, 3000 halibut.

Sch. Aspinet, 4000 cod, 21,000 hake, 3000 cusk.

Sch. Elizabeth W. Nunan, 6000 haddock, 6000 cod, 1500 hake, 2500 cusk.

Sch. Eva Avina, 1700 cod.

Sch. Olivia Sears, 1000 cod.

Sch. Lillian, 700 haddock, 1800 cod.

Sch. Hawk, 1500 cod.

Sch. W. M. Goodspeed, 1000 haddock, 2000 cod, 4000 hake, 5000 cusk.

Haddock \$1.50 to \$3 per cwt.; large cod, \$4; market cod, \$2 to \$2.50; hake, \$3 to \$5; pollock \$3; cusk, \$2.

#### Portland Fish Notes.

The Cape Porpoise fishing schooner Waltham (formerly the Olive F. Hutchins) was in again Monday, landing about 15,000 pounds of market fish. The schooner is sailing under a peculiar rig, having no mainsail, thus giving her a clean deck aft for her netting operations. She depends little on her canvas, anyway, having a 75-horse power engine, which she uses most of the time. The report that her skipper, Capt. M. Hutchins, had been forced to leave the vessel by the Boston steamboat inspectors as a result of the schooner being sunk in Boston harbor in January by collision with a municipal steamer proves to be incorrect, he being still in charge.

A new addition has just been made to the local fishing fleet in the shape of a 47 foot boat built at Sebasco for Capt. Edward Oleson of Cape Elizabeth, and which is now taking on a 15 horse power Buffalo engine at the Thorndike shop on Portland pier in addition to a two horse power engine which will be used for the gill net hoisting apparatus. While the greater part of the boat is open a small fore-castle is provided forward beneath a raised deck, and this will serve as the living quarters for Capt. Oleson and his crew.



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## WOULD MAKE WAR ON THE DOGFISH

A bill pending in Congress provides for a bounty of \$8 per ton on dogfish and is designed to encourage war upon the creatures, which are recognized as among the most persistent and destructive enemies of edible fish. The dogfish belong to a species of small sharks and have the family characteristics of ferociousness and voracity. They are particularly abundant along the New England coast and are found in specially large numbers near Cape Cod. They take their name from their habit of traveling in schools or "packs", working enormous havoc where cod and other food fish have their haunts. Zion's Herald has been giving the matter attention and hopes the bill in Congress will be passed, saying: "We are allowing our fisheries to be decimated by this scourge of the sea. The theoretical scientist antagonizes the man of practical ideas, and year after year blocks the legislation which might bring the desired relief. Meanwhile, in every fishing hamlet along the north Atlantic coast, the fishing vessels, in the summer time, swing idly at anchor or are hauled up on the beaches, while their owners swing their heels as they sit upon the cap logs of the wharves. For to go out into the vast swarm of dogfish is but to lose valuable gear, waste gasoline and gain nothing in return." The only way to conserve the supply of good fish is to destroy the other kinds, and the proposed bounty is regarded as an effective means to a desired end.—Troy Times.

### Warns on Campbell Wreck Sale.

The Bay of Islands, N. F., Western Star of March 18, publishes the following notice: Having been advised that one James Barry, representing himself as "agent for underwriters," is offering the wrecked American schooner Georgie Campbell for sale, due warning is given to all persons concerned that the said James Barry is not in possession of said vessel or her gear; that he has, at present, no authority to sell said vessel or her gear; that possession of said vessel or her gear will not be given to anyone as the result of such sale; and that any person concerned in said sale, in interfering with said vessel or her gear or endeavoring to take possession of said vessel or gear will render himself liable to prosecution to the full extent of the law and to civil damages.

O. C. Gould,  
American Consular Agent.  
Bay of Islands, March 18, 1914.

### LARGE CATCH OF SHRIMP.

#### About 700 Barrels Secured by Biloxi Packers in One Day.

About 700 barrels of shrimp were brought into Biloxi a few mornings ago by the shrimp packers of that city. This is the best catch of the season. Biloxi is the chief shrimp packing centre of the United States.

The shrimp are bringing \$5.50 on the banks, which is \$2 a barrel above the normal price. This is the highest rate shrimp have reached this season and it takes rank among the highest prices that have ever prevailed.

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# FIRST MACKEREL CATCH OF SEASON

## Steam Otter Trawler Foam Brought Up Dozen Small Fish in Lift of Big Net on Western Bank Few Days Ago.

The first mackerel of the season have been taken. Although they are not of the southern variety and size, for which the local spring seining fleet will start out in search within the next two weeks, they are nevertheless mackerel, which the steam trawler Foam brought up in her Otter trawl several days ago while fishing on Western Banks.

### Capt. John Hays, skipper of the Foam says that while fishing in 45 fathoms Will Straighten Out Company Land Patents.

Officers of the New England Fish Company of Boston will be given hearings on Friday or Saturday of this week by the Senate Committee on Territories and the House Committee on Public Lands on bills introduced by Senator Weeks and Congressman Murray to straighten out the company's patents to certain land in Alaska, taken out some time ago.

Upon advice of their counsel in Alaska the New England Fish Company took out patents for mineral lands when they wanted the land only for sites for packing and shipping sites. It turns out that there is no mineral in these lands, and therefore the patents are forfeited. The chances are that the Weeks and Murray bills will meet with no opposition and that the Boston concern will be given clear title to the lands.

## GET UP STEAM ON THE POTOMAC

Word reached Curling, N. F., yesterday that salvage crew of fishermen had succeeded in getting up steam on board the abandoned United States naval tug Potomac, imprisoned in the ice of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and would try to work the vessel clear as soon as a lead was opened up.

The tug, that time was two miles north of Port aux Choix. She was caught in the ice nearly two months ago while trying to free some fishing vessels, and upon receipt of orders from Washington, was left to the mercy of the heavy floes after all efforts to extricate her had failed.

of water, he was surprised when the otter trawl brought up a dozen or more small mackerel, all alive and kicking. They were from six to eight inches long, commonly known among the fishermen as "spikes".

As far as is known this is the first mackerel news hereabouts this season. No reports of fish being taken in the south have yet been received, although it would not be at all surprising now most any day to hear from the traps along the Virginia and North Carolina coasts that a few stray fish have been taken and shipped to Fulton market, New York.

### WHERE WE GET SPONGES.

#### Greek Diver Discovers Valuable Fishing Districts off Honduras.

Where do all the sponges come from? From the sea, of course, but very few people know just how or where they are gathered, and that their habitat is restricted to a very few profitable fishing districts. Like oysters, sponges don't travel about of their own accord, and they must be caught where they grow. As the demand constantly increases and the older fishing areas are being depleted newly discovered grounds are of great importance and are eagerly sought.

A news item in the current number of the Monthly Bulletin of the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., states that recently a shipment of 3000 sponges of a fine grade arrived at Mobile, Alabama, from the coast of Honduras. The fact that this coast has extensive sponge-fishing possibilities had been either practically unknown or ignored until a Greek sponge-fisher from the Mediterranean Sea happened along during the latter part of last year. With about three weeks' fishing he gathered enough for the shipment alluded to, and now Honduras is going to add another product to its other numerous industries.

Sponge-fishing is a rather unique occupation, and the term "fishing" is not much of a misnomer. Most of them are still caught with hooks notwithstanding the fact that the improvement in diving apparatus has made either gathering easier. They thrive only in the salt water of the sea, and the best known districts are in the Mediterranean Sea, the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, and waters contiguous to these. Those of the Mediterranean are the oldest and produce about half in value, though not in quantity, of the world's supply.

To persons who know sponges as they appear ready for sale and the animal as it comes from the would be unrecognizable. It is a id looking, rather slimy, fleshy varying in color from light-grey yellow through a range of browns black, and in form either cup-shaped spheroidal, or cake shaped, according to the species, its age, or the vironment in which it grew. In eral, in appearance and consistence, and the manner in which it cuts a knife, a living sheepswool sponge not unlike a piece of beef liver, perforated with holes and canals. A sponge of the markets is merely skeleton, the supporting framework which gives strength and form to soft gelatinous tissues of the living animal.

Concerning the life histories of commercial sponges but little is known. In some species, at least, the sexes are separate, the females greatly preponderating, and the young are produced mainly if not solely from eggs. The young are, for a time, minute free-swimming organisms which can be carried considerable distances by the currents before they at last settle down for a permanent attachment usually on natural rocky bars near coast.

The old method of gathering sponge was to wade into the shallow waters and pull up the growth by hand. Later the sponge hook, or three tined short hook attached to a long pole, was introduced, and deep water could be fished. The fisherman in his boat closely scanned the bottom of the water for sponges, tearing them loose and depositing them in his boat by means of this hook. To overcome the difficulty of seeing the bottom because of the ripples of the surface of the water, the "sponge glass" or "water telescope" was introduced about 1870. This is merely an ordinary pail with a glass bottom. The device, when placed with its glass bottom beneath the surface of the water, does away with the ripples and operates by dispelling reflection, to heighten its efficiency the hook usually wears a large straw hat which cuts off a large portion of the light when his head is thrust into the mouth of the bucket. By this means the bottom may sometimes be seen clear water to a depth of 50 feet. Ten men are required to each boat, hooker and the sculler, and considerable skill is required to prevent mutilation in tearing up the sponges. In 1895 the Mediterranean method of sponging with diving apparatus was introduced and used successfully in American waters, and now many of the Greek type of boats, equipped with gasoline engines, are being used. The yield per man has greatly increased. American sponge fisheries now produce about 4,000,000 pounds annually, valued at something over \$500,000.

### Pigeon Cove Arrivals.

The fleet in harbor at Pigeon Cove over night were schs. Florida, Silverter, Margaret, Nettie, Annie Hamilton, Nautilus, Gracie E. Freeman, Maxwell. The combined catches yesterday were about 4500 pounds, best of the month here.

Cont above